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"*Sullivan B. Allen*,"
EUBANK, Master, will load
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"Kilmer,"
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Hongkong, August 29, 1863.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Polymnia*, Captain Bönna, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored in their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, upon notice to the contrary be given before **THURSDAY**, the 17th Instant.

For Cargo, remaining under cover after the instant, notice has been affixed to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 17, 1883. no24

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Cardiganshire*, Comrander, having arrived from the European Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, with exception of those now being landed at their risk into the Godowns B of the Godown, Market Lot No. 12, whence and/or from the Wharves Boats delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the 10th instant have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 20th instant will be sent to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, by Bills of Lading will be countermanded, by

ADAMSON, BEIL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 18, 1883. no25

VEILLE COMPAGNIE MARSEIL
 LAISE DE NAVIGATION
 A VAPEUR
 TEAMSHIP "EUROPE"
 VALADIER, Commander
 DISPOSES OF Cargo by the above-
 named Vessel from LONDON, MAR-
 SEILS and intermediate Ports, are hereby
 advised that their Goods are being landed
 their risk into Godown B. of the Under-
 signed, Marine Lot No. 12, whence and/or
 to the Wharves or Boats delivery may be
 made.

Claims will be admitted after the
have left the Godown, and all Goods
leaving after the 22nd Instant will be
subject to rent.
Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
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Agents.
Hongkong, September 17, 1882.

NO. 10,000,000, 21, 1900. 3024

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SAILOR'S HOME.
Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or
PAPERS will be thankfully received
Sailor's Home, West Point,
Arkness, July 25, 1892.

The first of the four concerts to be given at the Temperance Hall by the "Musical and Vocal Concert Company" takes place this evening. A novel feature of the concert will be a ladies' band.

The German barge, *Hermann*, which arrived here this morning from Yip with a cargo of coals, had the misfortune to encounter a very violent squall, when two days out, which carried away her fore-top-gallant mast. Fortunately, no further damage being done.

We are glad to note that the crowd of gamblers of whom we wrote yesterday, were conspicuous by their absence to-day, and that a policeman was on duty by the spot. This change for the better is much appreciated by those who have been complaining about the nuisance.

There was, as usual, a good attendance at the Public Gardens last night, the band of the Buffs giving another of their enjoyable concerts. The moon rises rather late now, but from 10 o'clock until the conclusion of the programme it was as brilliant as could be desired, and with the excellent programme and cool weather, the whole affair was a great treat.

The following interesting information to navigators was supplied to us this afternoon by Mr. R. Bochsman, Acting Consul for the Netherlands.

Navigation: Straits quite safe, except between Krakatau and Sebaze; the lights on Java Head and Flat Cape are lit again, and arrangements have been made promptly to have an auxiliary light on Fourth Point.

Excortations are still going on between the Viceroy of Canton and the British officials and the representatives of Portugal as to whether the Portuguese, who claim to be a Chinaman at Canton, should be tried in the British Court or by the Portuguese authorities in Macao. The Viceroy holds that the trial should take place in the British Court as the alleged crime was committed on board a steamer flying the British flag.

The following telegrams are taken from the Saigon Independent to hand by the French Mail:

Paris, 10th Sept. The ambassador for China at Paris proposes to fix the limit of the French protectorate of Tonquin, at the Red River. China demands that France suspend the despatch of all reinforcements to Tonquin.

London, 2nd Sept. The total number of deaths from cholera in Egypt has reached 27,250, of which 140 have occurred amongst the British troops.

The Cantonese are still quiescent, and, to all outward appearance, have subsided into their ordinary work-day condition. Our reporter walked through the greater part of the crowded streets of Honam yesterday, without the slightest molestation. The vicinity of Logan's house bears a slightly deserted appearance, and the people around are still apparently full of the events that occurred there on the 12th August. Some Chinese have marked the wall of Logan's house with a character resembling a scimitar in shape, in varnish of a colour almost exactly like blood. Nelson's and Johnson's houses are both shut up.

The Temperance Hall has again been the scene of a robbery, no less than four rooms, not including that of the manager, having been entered, and a gold watch and some twenty or thirty dollars stolen. The thief appears to have entered the manager's room and taken the watch from where it was hanging over the bed, and then to have absconded with a bunch of keys from under the occupant's pillow, proceeding to unlock and ransack the boxes. In the other rooms, trunks and safes were opened and rifled of any valuables they contained. It is believed that the thieves are Europeans, and the Manager has communicated his suspicions to Detective Sergeant Butler, who has been placed in charge of the matter.

Just before noon to-day, a fire broke out in a Chinese house, No. 16, Station Street, Tai-ping-shan. The engines, both steam and manual, were promptly on the spot, and though the locality rendered it rather hard work to get a good supply of water, the flames were confined to the house in which they originated; the house was completely gutted. During the excitement, some thieves made an attempt to "improve the occasion" in the next house; they were detected, but managed to escape. The fire originated in the burning of a quantity of joss-paper and similar religious paraphernalia during a service being performed in memory of the dead, inside the house. By one o'clock, it was considered perfectly safe to send back the engines and police.

The King of Siam, who has spent some thousands of pounds in a purchase of horses, carriages, artillery, and various manufactures at Melbourne, has now, according to the Straits Times, obtained an offer from that city in the person of Mr. Arthur Gould, M. A. C. S., who has been chosen to represent the King. Mr. Gould is a member of the R. & A. Steamer Company at Singapore.

Sir John Pope Hennessy seems to have been getting on swimmingly so far in Mauritius. Perhaps he has learnt wisdom at last. The following is from the latest Mauritius Gazette received:

Attesting of the Acclimatization Society held on the 21st inst., Lady Hennessy was proposed as a member by the President, Mr. A. Lucas. This motion was supported by the Vice-President, and the regulations having been suspended, Lady Hennessy was unanimously elected. We hope that the example set by the Governor will be followed by a large number of ladies of our community.

On Wednesday night, 21st inst., the country residence of the Governors of Mauritius, the old home of the former French administrators of the island, or, to use common language, the Reduit, was the scene of joy and pleasure. Towering the dark foliage of the trees, the huge structure glittered under the silvery rays of the moon. A passer-by could hear in the stillness of the air, the sound of sweet music, and the humming of distant voices.

The large avenue leading to the viceregal building, illuminated by Venetian lanterns, resembled the entrance to a castle in the fairy land. The portico was tastefully decorated with flags, flowers and ferns. A scene we could say,

..... That mocks the poet's brightest dream. It is but just to say that the ball, given on 21st inst. by Sir John and Lady Hennessy, was one of the grandest and most largely attended. All the arrangements were excellent, dancing was kept up till a late hour. By his urbanity and his courteous manner towards all his guests, the Governor won the hearts of all who were present. Lady Hennessy gave the same hearty welcome to the lady representatives of the field. In fact, all went on "as merry as a marriage bell."

OPENING OF TRIAL OF LOGAN AT CANTON.

Yesterday morning, the Supreme Court of China and Japan assembled in one of the rooms of the British Consulate at Canton, for the purpose of trying James Henry Logan, an assistant examiner, employed by the Chinese Imperial Government Customs, on a charge of having murdered a Chinese boy on the 12th August last, on Honam Island. Sir R. Rennie, Chief Justice, presided. On his right sat Dr. Hance, the Acting British Consul at Canton; and on his left was the Tao-tai Ping, (late Tao-tai Swatow), deputy of His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton. Mr. Malcolm Jones acted as Clerk of the Court. Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, the Crown Advocate, was for the prosecution; and Mr. J. J. Francis, instructed by Mr. C. Ewins, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the Viceroy. Mr. John Dyer Ball, chief of the Government interpreting staff in Hongkong, was present as interpreter. Inside the Court were a number of Canton residents, one or two naval officers in plain clothes, a number of legal gentlemen besides those mentioned, from Hongkong, representatives from the Hongkong press, and a portion of the Tao-tai's retinue. Outside the front of the Court there were a few more Europeans, jurymen and others, and at the gate of the Consulate was a small crowd of Chinese. A small detachment of marines from H.M.'s gunboats at Canton mounted guard at the front and back entrances of the Consulate.

Very shortly after ten o'clock, Logan, who is a man of ordinary height and good physique, was brought into the Court from the British Gaol, where he has been confined since the day of the alleged murder with the exception of one day, the 10th, when he was removed to the Ningpo for safety during the riot. When Logan had been placed in the dock, the Clerk of the Court read the indictment which is as follows:—

Hiram Shaw Wilkinson, Esquire, Crown Advocate, who for our Sovereign Lady the Queen, prosecutes in this behalf, in his proper person, against Mr. James Henry Logan, late Supreme Court for China and Japan held at Canton before Sir Richard Temple Bonnie, Knight, Chief Justice of the said Court, on Thursday, the 20th day of Sept. in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, and for our said Lady the Queen charges James Henry Logan, for that he, the said James Henry Logan, on the twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder one Pak Wa-King against the peace of our lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity. And the said Crown Advocate for our said lady the Queen further charges the said James Henry Logan for that he, the said James Henry Logan, afterwards, to wit on the twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder one Pak Wa-King against the peace of our lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity. And the said Crown Advocate for our said lady the Queen further charges the said James Henry Logan for that he, the said James Henry Logan, afterwards, to wit on the twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder one Pak Wa-King against the peace of our lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

The Clerk of the Court then asked the prisoner: How say you; are you guilty, or not guilty? The prisoner, in a firm voice, replied: "Not guilty."

Judge to prisoner:—Are you prepared to go on with the trial now? Have you engaged counsel?

Prisoner:—I have got no counsel. I understand from Her Britannic Majesty's Counsel that the preliminary examination came off that counsel would be found for me at the trial at the Supreme Court.

Judge:—You have not taken any steps to get counsel yourself?

Prisoner:—I have not.

The Clerk of the Court then asked the prisoner: How say you; are you guilty, or not guilty? The prisoner, in a firm voice, replied: "Not guilty."

Judge to prisoner:—Are you prepared to go on with the trial now? Have you engaged counsel?

Prisoner:—I have got no counsel. I understand from Her Britannic Majesty's Counsel that the preliminary examination came off that counsel would be found for me at the trial at the Supreme Court.

Judge:—You have not taken any steps to get counsel yourself?

Prisoner:—I have not.

Judge:—You desire to do so yourself? Prisoner:—Not myself. I have not got means at present in Canton to do so.

Judge:—Have you ever written any solicitors or barristers with a view to retaining them?

Prisoner:—No.

Judge:—Do you now wish to have an opportunity of doing so?

Prisoner:—Yes, my Lord.

Judge:—Well, in that case we will adjourn the trial until next Monday; and the Court will sit at nine o'clock in the morning if that will be convenient to you (prisoner) and Mr. Francis.

Mr. Francis said that would be quite convenient to him, and the Judge said the prisoner would be afforded an opportunity of conferring with the counsel then in Canton.

The Clerk of the Court then read over the names of the jurors summoned. Twelve answered to their names and four did not. The Judge informed those jurymen present that they would have to attend again on Tuesday morning, with the suggestion of the Crown Advocate, instructions were given to issue a second summons against those who had not appeared. By direction of the Judge, the nature of the proceedings of the Court were explained to the Viceroy's deputy, and then the Court adjourned.

Shortly after the adjournment, Mr. H. L. Denney communicated with the prisoner, and ultimately the latter employed Mr. Dennis as his solicitor, while Mr. A. G. Wise was retained as his counsel.

THE TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ANNAM.

The Saigon Independent of the 11th inst. publishes the following text of the preliminaries of peace signed at Hue on the 25th August:—

Between the undersigned, J. T. Hamman, Commissioner General plenipotentiary of the French Republic, acting in the name of France, assisted by M. M. Palasne de Champeaux, principal administrator of native affairs in Cochinchina, ex-chef of the cabinet of the Commissaire General; De la Bastide, captain of engineers, aide-camp to the Commissaire General; Masse, administrator of native affairs, in Cochinchina, Haitee, Chinese Interpreter to the French government, and private Secretary to the Commissaire general. (Of the other part)—Their Excellencies Tran Dinh Tui, first plenipotentiary, grand censor (Hiep Bien Dai Hoc Si); Nguyen Trong Hiep, second plenipotentiary, (Lai Bo Thuong Thoi), Minister of the interior and of foreign affairs of H.M. the King of Annam, acting in the name of the Annamite Government, assisted by Huinh Huu Thuong (Song Bien Noi Oie) member of the Privy Council.

It has been agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE I. Annam recognizes and accepts the protectorate of France with the consequences of the connection from the European diplomatic point of view: that is to say, that France shall provide over the relations of all foreign powers, including those of China, with the Annamite Government, which cannot communicate diplomatically with the said powers except through the medium of France.

ARTICLE II. The province of Binh-Thuan is annexed to the French possessions of lower Cochinchina.

ARTICLE III. A French military force shall occupy, in a permanent manner, the two strongholds of Annam which terminate in the cape of Vung-Kieu, also the forts of Thuan-an and those at the entrance of the Hué river which shall be reconstructed at the will of the French authorities, the forts as called, in the Annamite language, Hai Duon, Tran Hai, Thai Dong, Tan Lang, Hap-Chau, Lo Thau and Ly Mot.

ARTICLE IV. The Annamite government shall cause recall the troops at Tonquin, where the garrisons shall be placed upon a peace footing.

ARTICLE V. The Annamite government shall give orders to the mandarins of Tonquin to return to their posts, name new officials to vacant appointments and confirm eventually, after a mutual agreement, the nominations made by the French authorities.

ARTICLE VI. The provincial officials, from the northern frontier Binh-Thuan to that of Tonquin, and by the latter is meant the Do-ang-ang range, which shall serve as a boundary, shall administer as heretofore without any control by France, save in matters concerning the Customs or the public works, and in general all that requires special and technical European direction.

ARTICLE VII. Within the above limits the Annamite Government shall declare, besides the port of Qui-Nhon, those of Touran and Xuy-Day, open to the commerce of all nations. Later on it shall be discussed whether it be advantageous to the two States to open others, and the limits of the French concessions in the open ports shall be likewise fixed. France shall there maintain her consuls, under the orders of the French Resident at Hue.

ARTICLE VIII. France may erect a light-house either at Cape Varella, Cape Padaran, or Poulo Ocier, according to the decision of a report which shall be made by French officers and engineers.

ARTICLE IX. The Government of the King of Annam engages to repair, at the public expense and according to agreement between the two high contracting parties, the great highway from Hanoi to the Empire of China, in a satisfactory condition in such a manner as will permit the passage of vehicles. France will provide engineers for the construction of such works as bridges and tunnels.

ARTICLE X. A telegraph line shall be established on this route and be worked by French employees. A portion of the receipts shall be set aside for the Annamite Government which shall, in return, concede the necessary land for stations.

ARTICLE XI. France may erect a light-house either at Cape Varella, Cape Padaran, or Poulo Ocier, according to the decision of a report which shall be made by French officers and engineers.

of the Kingdom of Annam, but who may delegate his authority and powers to the Resident at Hue. The Resident of France at Hue shall have the right of private and personal audience with H.M. the King of Annam, who may not refuse to receive him without sufficient cause.

ARTICLE XII. In Tonquin there shall be one Resident at Hanoi, one at Haiphong, one in the maritime cities which may be established later on, and one at each chief place in every great province. Directly it shall be considered necessary, the chief places of the secondary provinces shall also receive French officials who will be placed under the authority of the Residents of the grand province to which they belong, according to the system of administrative divisions of the country.

ARTICLE XIII. The Residents or assistant Residents shall be provided with "aides" and assistants when necessary, and shall be protected by a French or native garrison sufficient to assure their full security.

ARTICLE XIV. Residents shall avoid occupying themselves with the details of the internal administration of the provinces. The native mandarins shall continue to govern and to administer their departments; but they will be subject to be changed on the demand of the French authorities if they manifest a disposition adverse to the French Authorities' wishes.

ARTICLE XV. The French officials and employees of all classes, pertaining to the general services, such as the Post and Telegraphs, Treasury, Customs, Public Works, French Schools, &c., shall have official communication with the Annamite authorities only through the medium of the Residents.

ARTICLE XVI. The Residents shall administer justice in all civil or commercial cases between Europeans of all nationalities and the natives and between any Asiatic foreigners who would enjoy the advantages of French protection. Appeals from judgments of the Residents will be referred to Saigon.

ARTICLE XVII. The Residents shall control the Police; the urban populations, and their right of control over the native officials shall extend according to the increase of the said populations.

ARTICLE XVIII. The Residents shall control, with the concurrence of the Queen, the collection of taxes, of which they will superintend the collection and application.

ARTICLE XIX. The re-organized customs shall be entirely entrusted to French administrators. There shall only be maritime and frontier dues, established at such places as may be found necessary. No claims will be admitted concerning customs dues for measures taken by the military authorities in Tonquin.

ARTICLE XX. French citizens or subjects shall enjoy, throughout Tonquin and in the open ports of Annam entire liberty for person and property. In Tonquin and within the limits of the open ports of Annam they will not be subjected to any special duties, with all foreigners who shall claim the benefit of French protection permanently or temporarily.

ARTICLE XXI. Persons who, for scientific or other motives, desire to travel in the interior of Annam, shall be able to obtain permission only through the French Resident at Hue, the Governor of Cochinchina or the Commissioner General for the Republic of Tonquin. These authorities will issue passports which will be used by the Annamite Government, France shall maintain, as long as this precaution shall appear necessary, military posts along the Red River, so as to secure free communication. She shall also erect permanent fortifications wherever she shall judge it advisable for the present convention.

ARTICLE XXII. France engages to guarantee henceforth the complete integrity of the states of H. M. the King of Annam, to defend that sovereignty against all aggressions from without and rebellions within, and to uphold his just rights against foreigners. France takes upon herself alone to expel from the bands known as the Black Flags, and to restore the security and freedom of the Red River. His Majesty the King of Annam shall continue as hitherto to direct the internal administration of his States, saving the restrictions imposed by the present convention.

ARTICLE XXIII. France engages to furnish H. M. the King of Annam with all the instructors, engineers, surgeons, officers, &c., &c., whom he may require.

ARTICLE XXIV. France shall consider, everywhere, within or without, all Annamites as her true people.

ARTICLE XXV. The actual debts due by Annam to France shall be considered as discharged by the act of thecession of Binh-Thuan.

ARTICLE XXVI. Conferences to be hereafter held shall fix the division to be assigned to the Annamite Government of the receipts of the Kingdom of Annam, of the Customs and duties of Tonquin and of the monopolies or industrial enterprises which will be granted in Tonquin.

The sums levied by these means cannot be less than francs 2,000,000 per annum. The Mexican dollar and the silver coin of the Kingdom of Annam shall be legal tender all through the kingdom, in addition to the Annamite national monies.

The present convention shall be submitted for the approval of the President of the French Republic, and of H.M. the King of Annam, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible. The plenipotentiaries who shall meet at Hue to examine and settle all points of detail.

The plenipotentiaries named by the President of the French Republic and H.M. the King of Annam shall consider, at a conference, the commercial regulations most advantageous to the Kingdom of Annam as well as the system of Customs on the coast indicated in Article XIX. They shall also consider all questions relative to monopolies in Tonquin, concessions of mines, forests, salt works, and other general industries.

Made at Hue in the French Legation, the 25th day of Aug. 1883, (26th day of the 11th Annamite month). Here follow the signatures.

Police Intelligence. (Before H. E. Widdowson, Esq.) Friday, September 21.

Three Chinese were charged with being disorderly and assaulting James Claffish, Inspector of Nuisances. Complainant went to stop a fight between defendants and some rubbish contractors, and was assaulted. The defendant was fined \$10 or three days' imprisonment, and 3rd defendant was fined 50 cents each or two days' imprisonment.

DEBUT AND DISORDERLY. R. S. Hansen, steward of the American ship *James Bonland*, was convicted of this offence, and was fined 50 cents and ordered to pay a richka coolie 20 cents.

LABOUR. Ty Akum was arrested while running off with a pair of trousers from a house in Yau-mat-see. He said he only wanted to know whom they belonged to. Sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

Cheung Akum, hawker, was charged with stealing a box from a dwelling-house. He was seen in the act of leaving the house by the owner of the box who gave chase, and was arrested.

Defendant denied the charge; but he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

GETTING AND WOUNDING.

Choi Akwong, rice-pounder, was charged with this offence. Complainant, a ticket collector at the Lok theatre, said that on the 20th inst., the defendant tried to get in without a ticket, and on being refused admission produced a sharp instrument and struck him (complainant) in the right arm, producing the mark shown. Complainant arrested him.

A Sikh Policeman on duty at the theatre said that on the night in question he was called down and saw defendant in the last witness's custody. The instrument was one blade of a pair of scissors. Defendant was fined \$10, or three weeks' hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VICTORIA ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, 21st September. Sir,—For the satisfaction of your correspondent "Glacé" I have looked again at the source of my information, although that was unnecessary, as I made sure that what I said before writing you, is the result of a special enquiry made at head-quarters.

"Glacé," however, will please note that my figures refer to the machinery only, and do not include buildings of any kind, but of course neither does the \$40,000. If "Glacé" will refer to the maker's published prices of these machines, I think he will find that the cost ought not to be anything like so high as over \$30,000, everything included.

I enclose herewith the price list referred to, and also some figures as to the cost of extras, fitting-up, &c., which you can show to "Glacé" should he care to call at your office to see them.

Yours truly, SCRUTINY.

Canton.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Canton, Sept. 20, 1883.

A story seems to have got abroad in connection with the late riots, that the Commissioner of Customs was kept waiting at the Viceroy's Yamen door for an hour and a half, and was finally refused an interview.

It is pity that "Cuttle" has reproduced this story in the columns of your paper, because it is a pure piece of fiction. The Viceroy has known Mr. Woodruff so long, and has always treated him in so friendly a manner, that he is the last person His Excellency would treat with disrespect. The facts are these. The Commissioner made a sudden visit to the Viceroy to inform him of the position of affairs at 9:30 a.m. last Monday week, but found His Excellency too poorly to see him. He had been up at 2 a.m. on Monday morning worshipping at a Confucian temple, and had returned so fatigued that he was in bed when Mr. Woodruff arrived. Immediately the Commissioner was announced, a message was returned, assuring him that the troops were being despatched to the settlement with all speed, and Mr. Woodruff made his exit from the Yamen gates exactly within ten minutes of his arrival.

I mention this because every little incident is being laid hold of to strengthen the opinion of not a few that the Viceroy Chang is anti-foreign.

I hear, by the bye, that Mr. Ewins has been engaged by the Viceroy as his permanent adviser on foreign affairs. I give you the rumour for what it is worth.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. S. *Anacon* arrived here last night, bringing London mails up to Aug. 17th.

TELEGRAMS.

Berlin, August 29.—The German Parliament was opened to-day. The Emperor's speech dealt solely with the treaty of commerce with Spain.

Vienna, August 30.—A ministerial crisis is considered imminent in Hungary, unless the Emperor sanction the adoption of forcible measures in Croatia, where the revolutionary agitation is increasing.

Madrid, Aug. 30.—The ministerial crisis has been averted here. The journey of King Alfonso to Germany has been decided upon, it being arranged that he shall pass through Paris en route, arriving there on 6th September.

London, Sept. 1.—The Sultan has refused to authorize surveys being made in Palestine by English engineers to ascertain the practicability of constructing a Canal.

London, Sept. 2.—Seven Irishmen have been arrested in Glasgow for complicity in the dynamite murder of James O'Connell, which was committed on Jan. 1st, 1882.

London, Sept. 2.—The King of Annam has given an undertaking to the French authorities to hold no direct correspondence with the Emperor of China.

London, September 1st.—Bank Shares: Oriental Bank Corporation, £12. Chartered Bank, £12. 10s. Bank of India, £12. 10s. Bank of China, £12. 10s. Bank of Japan, £12. 10s.

London, September 1st.—The suspension of the constitutional guarantees, which was ordered by the ministers during the late disturbances, has been abrogated.

Gairo, September 3.—Cholera is disappearing from the country.

London, Sept. 4.—The number of British troops in Egypt will be reduced to three thousand men during October and November.

Constantinople, Sept. 6.—The Prince of Bulgaria has renounced the absolute powers conferred upon him by the National Assembly in 1883, and a commission will be appointed to draft a new constitution.

Port Said, Sept. 5.—Quarantine has been abolished here.

INDIAN NEWS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.—A serious affray took place yesterday evening between a number of Soodas and Panjabes, the Soodas belonging to the P. & O. Company's service. The disturbance arose in consequence of the refusal of a Panjabee serving to take a Sooda fireman with him. The men were being paid at the time, and the Soodas, who were the worse for liquor, attacked the Panjabee, and the affair soon ended in a general fight. The police were called in, and ultimately quelled the disturbance, but not before a number of the combatants on each side had been so seriously injured as to necessitate their removal to hospital.

Several arrests have been made in connection with the affair, but the Soodas who originated the disturbance have been released.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 27.—No rain has fallen yet. Cholera is increasing. The weather is oppressive. Yesterday there was 1 inch 30 cents of rain at Godhra.

(London and China Express, Aug. 17th.)

Latest Mail Advertisements. Yokohama via San Francisco, July 30, 1883. The P. & O. mail, via Venice, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered on the 14th inst., its due date. The Japan advices were received, via San Francisco, on the 11th inst. The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Paris*, with the Japan mail, left Suva on the 12th inst., its due date.

In the House of Commons on Aug. 14th, Sir E. Wilmot asked, whether, in the enforced absence of further proceedings in reference to the Suez Canal under the resolutions of the House, the Government would support a motion from Lord Palmerston to the effect that, in the event of war with the Gulf of Suez, as advocated by eminent English engineers in 1869, Mr. Gladstone said the matter was no doubt an interesting one, but it had not yet reached a stage that would warrant the Government in taking it into consideration.

It has been definitely decided to start the six-yearly telegraph system on the 1st of October of next year, and it has been estimated that it will involve an expenditure of £500,000 for new wires and apparatus.

A report of somewhat startling character is current, according to which the ex-Admiral Lord Wemyss has become a Chinese official. Heretofore he has been a member of the late Prince Adolphus, some time chief of the German—namely, the Russian—navy, and who since his retirement has taken up his abode at Wiesbaden. I hear that the new commander of the Chinese navy is shortly to proceed to the Far East to commence his duties, and probably it will not be very long before the news of the event of war for the French to know that the command of their antagonists' fleet is in the hands of so experienced a naval officer.

The new Chinese corvette *Tung Yuen* is still at Swineuade. The Chinese Government has contracted with a firm at Kiel, Messrs. Howaldt, for the construction of two other men-of-war, to be delivered in nine months' time. The firm has also engaged to deliver the vessels with their full armament, in order to avoid any difficulty which might arise in case the Chinese Government had to purchase the guns. According to the contract, the vessels, when ready for service, are to be delivered to the Chinese Government at the private property of Messrs. Howaldt, and by a crew hired by them. The Chinese Government first intended to place the contract for the two vessels with a British firm, but as the shortest time was fixed at nine months no English firm would be found who would undertake to deliver the vessels before that time.

It may be that the visit of Mr. Tong King Sing, chief of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, may have some connection with the conclusion of this contract. It is a fact that the gentleman has visited all the prominent dockyards at Swineuade, and that he intends to establish a direct steamship line between Chinese ports and the Brazil, which last mentioned country he is about to visit.

Hamburg, Aug. 14th.—The trade on the river has given good results during the week, and several vessels from the Far East have arrived, namely, the *Vincent*, S.S. *Stuart*, from Singapore; *Herbert*, S.S. *Peter*, from the German Steamship Company, from the usual route via London, where she has discharged the greater part of her cargo; *Weber*, *Harde*, *Udine*, *Israel*, and *Bon* de *Piedra*, Venetian, all three from Rangoon, with rice. No departures are reported for the present time.

The vessels on the berth are the following:—*Andreas*, *Hoyer*, for Rangoon; *Cassowary*, S.S. *Wendell*, S.S., and *Hesperia*, S.S., all three of the German Steamship Company, for the usual route, to leave respectively Aug. 30, Sept. 20, and Oct. 30; *Madagascar*, English S.S., for Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan, to leave Sept. 10. Of sailing vessels none at present are berthed for the Chinese ports, whence the trade at present appears to be carried on almost exclusively by steam.

The weather during the past week has been a falling barometer, and the wind has been retarded. To-day is somewhat more sunnier, but as the mercury is falling fast, rain will probably appear.

The current number of the *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* contains a short notice entitled "A Rare Chinese Book Note," with an engraving of the note in question, which belonged to Sir John Pope Hennessy, and was left by him last year in the hands of the officers of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. According to the date on the note it was issued in the Hung Woo period of the Ming dynasty, that is, about 1369, so that it is 600 years old. The nominal value of the note was 1,000 cash, or approximately one dollar, and it bears the seals of sundry revenue officials. Marco Polo, long before paper-money was known in Europe, devoted a chapter of his travels to this subject: "How the great Khan caused the bark of trees, made into something like paper, to pass for money all over his empire." The Chinese Emperor for the Kanai in the middle of the 14th century, the French Government has issued a note in the shape of a banknote, which was used by the Chinese in the 14th century, and which was used by the Chinese in the 14th century.

The *Gazette* urges the Government either to buy the note or to accept it as a token of the part of China. It is absurd to think that a nation which numbers 400,000,000 will allow a foreign nation to take possession of so important a position as Tong-King. The *Gazette* suggests that the best policy to follow is to purchase the note, where power in appearance has been left in the hands of the Emperor, and that the Chinese Government should be allowed to keep the note.

The *Tenets*, the *Telegraph*, the *National*, the *France*, and almost all the moderate Republican organs, receive the news that operations in Tong-King and Annam are on the point of being commenced in earnest with undisputed satisfaction. "We are at last going to do something," is the general exclamation.

FRANCE AND TONG-KING

**SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN,
PHILIPPINES, AND SIAM
WATERS.**

WHAMPOA

| Vessel's Name. | Flag & Rig. | Destination. |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
|----------------|-------------|--------------|

Elizabeth Childs Brit. bqs.
Mount Lebanon Brit. bkic.

Meofoo Ohl. str.
Yangtze Brit. str. Shanghai

MACAO.

| | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| Kiang-ping | Ohl. | str. |
| Yotai | Brit. | str. |

AMOY.
In port on September 17, 1883.

| | | |
|------------|------|------|
| Albatros | Ger. | sch. |
| Santa Rosa | Ger. | sch. |

| | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|
| Anna Dorothea | Ger. | bja. |
| Annie | Ger. | 3m. sc. Bangkok |
| Confucius | Siam. | sch. Bangkok |
| Doretta | Siam. | bg. Bangkok |

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| Formica | Br. 3m. sch. |
| Frohlich | Ger. 10g. |
| Glenury | Br. 3m. sch. |
| Helene | Ger. 10g. laid up |
| Hieronymus | Ger. 10g. Newcomb |

| | | |
|-------------|-------|----------------|
| Hilda Maria | Ger. | bqa. |
| Johann Carl | Ger. | sch. |
| Kvik | Norw. | bqa. Newdrwang |
| Orient | Ger. | bqa. |

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|------|-------------|
| Oscar Mooyyer | Ger. | bge. | |
| Sibirien | Ger. | bge. | Taiwanfoo |
| Sofia | Swed. | bge. | |
| Wagrien | Ger. | sch. | Neuweltwang |
| Walter Siegfried | Brit. | bge. | |

FOOCHOW.
In port on September 13, 1883.

| | | |
|------|---------|----------|
| Suez | British | Colonies |
| Taku | British | Shanghai |

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS:
 Lee Vih Brit. hoo.

SHANGHAI.

In port on September 16, 1884
MERCHANT SHIPPER.

| | | |
|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Anding | Br. st. dra. | |
| Chefoo | British | |
| Niamnah | French | Hongkong &c. |

| | | |
|-----------|---------|-------------|
| Fooksang | British | Hongkong. |
| Glenogle | British | London, &c. |
| Hae-t'ing | Chinese | |
| Iolani | British | |

| | | |
|----------------|---------|---------------|
| Kiang-kuan | Chinese | Hankow, &c. |
| Kiang-piau | Chinese | Hankow, &c. |
| Laertes | British | London, &c. |
| Mancous | British | London, &c. |
| Marionethshire | British | New York, &c. |

| | | |
|-------------|---------|---------------|
| Oxfordshire | British | New York, &c. |
| Pechili | British | |
| Poo-chi | Chinese | |
| Posang | British | Hongkong |
| Prak | British | Hongkong |

| | | |
|----------------|----------|----------------|
| Shanghai | British | Hankow, &c. |
| Shinagawa Maru | Japanese | |
| Sin Nanxing | British | Cheong & T'ain |
| Sual | British | Hankow |
| Teheran | British | Hongkong, &c. |

Tientsin British
Yantai British Hongkong
Yoritomo Maru Japanese
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

| | | |
|----------------|--------|-----|
| Brunetio | Brit. | bq. |
| Centaur | Ger. | bq. |
| Charon Wattana | Siam. | bq. |
| Chihaya Maru | Japan. | bq. |

| | | |
|---------------|---------|------|
| Chingtan | Chi. | bge. |
| Earl of Elgin | Brit. | bge. |
| Eng Lee | Siam. | bge. |
| Evangeline | Br. Sm. | sch. |
| Hugo & Otto | Norw. | bge. |

| | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| Kolga | Chi. | bqe. |
| Leander | Brit. | bqe. London |
| Lucky | Siam. | bqe. |
| Mary L. Stone | Ger. | bqe. |
| Olaf | Am. | bqe. |

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| Good Baxter | Amer. bqs. |
| Pelham | Brit. bqs. |
| Siam | Siam. bqs. |

NAGASAKI.
In port on September 1, 1883.

| | | |
|-------------|-------|---------------|
| Hindoo | Ger. | bqa. Tientsin |
| Sea Swallow | Brit. | bqa. Choofoo |

YOKOHAMA
In port on September 8, 1883.

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| Alma | Amer. sch. |
| Antelope | Amer. sh. |
| Black Diamond | Ger. bqc. |
| E. v. Beaulieu | Ger. bqc. |

| | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| Guam | Brit. bqs. |
| J. V. Troop | Brit. sh. Hakodate |
| M. Winkelman | Amer. bkine. San Francisco |
| Normandy | Amer. sh. |
| Pearl | Amer. bqs. |

Sooloo Brit. bqs.
Staut Norw. bqs.
Wm. H. Lincoln Amer. sh.

MANILA.

In port on September 12, 1883.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----|-----------|
| A. & W. C. | Dutch | sh. | New York. |
| Alex. Duthie | Brit. | sh. | |

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|------|-------------|
| Elise | Ger. | ah. | Sta. Helena |
| F. Skalfeld | Amer. | bqe. | New York |
| H. A. Litchfield | Amer. | bqe. | |
| H. Bremer | Ger. | bqe. | Channal |
| H. Brinkman | Ger. | bqe. | London |

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|------|----------|
| H. G. Johnson | Amer. | bqe. | |
| Ida | Brit. | bqe. | |
| Importer | Amer. | sh. | New York |
| J. E. Ridgway | Amer. | sh. | New York |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|------|-----------|
| John Nicholson | Brit. | bqe. | Liverpool |
| Motley | Amer. | sch. | New York |
| Pegita | Span. | bqe. | |
| Undine | Ger. | bqe. | Liverpool |
| Yellor | New | bqe. | |

FILED
In port on September 3, 1966

| | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|
| Continental | Amer. sh. | New York |
| Cheshire | Amer. bqe. | Boston |
| Electra | Amer. bqe. | New York |
| Mikado | Brit. bqe. | Channel |

CEBU
In port on September 3, 1983.
Friedlander Ger. sch. United States

| | | |
|-----------|------|--------------|
| Gen. Heye | Ger. | bge. Boston |
| Hermann | Ger. | bge. |
| Hydra | Ger. | bge. Channel |
| Joe Raura | Ger. | bge. Channel |

BANGKOK.
In port on September 8, 1883.
Advance Steam barge.

| | | | |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|
| Amie | Slam. | hg. | |
| Ban Lee | Slam. | hg. | |
| Bua Cao | Slam. | hg. | Europe |
| Bua Fan | Slam. | ah | Laid up |
| China | Slam. | hg. | Laid up |

| | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| Envoy | Siam. | bqs. |
| Falcon | Siam. | bqs. |
| Glenarry | Brit. | bqs. |
| Hei Cheong | Brit. | bqs. |
| H... | Siam. | bqs. |

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[illegible]